

## **Non verbal Language.**

In everyday life you can find that almost 75% of the information we obtain in our interactions comes from non verbal language.

There are many Sciences that study the meaning of those movements:

### **1. PROXEMICS**

Study the way people construct and manage “microspace” the distance between themselves and others in ordinary daily life. We get closed to people or get away from them. It gives us the clues to interpret our feeling towards the others

Through proxemics we know the existence of the **CONFORT ZONE**

- Intimate
- Good friends
- Acquaintances
- General public

### **2. KINETICS**

Study the nonverbal coding systems of body activity as related to human communication

### **3. SEMIOTICS**

It's the science that seeks to understand how Natural or constructed signs and symbols function as a communication medium

Through semiotics we could differentiate **SIGNS**

- Units of nonverbal communication
- Gestures
- Movements
- Face expression
- Any movement that convey information.

from **CUE/s**

- Nonverbal signs used to prompt an event, behaviour or experience

or **SIGNAL**

- Used to inform as to what will happen, a hint or warning.

## **THE MOST COMMON NONVERBAL SIGNS ARE:**

### **Emblems**

Gestures with precise meaning known by a culture

### **Illustrators**

Gestures that enhance verbal messages.

### **Adaptors**

Help a person adapt release tension, also called “manipulators”. Hands are used very often ( scratch, touch, smooth..)

### **Regulators**

Used to regulate, manage or control a conversation .  
Turn taking, control the conversation

### **Affect displayers**

Facial expressions showing emotions  
Micro-expressions

But we also use sounds associated to words to convey meaning. Those sounds work on their own, even if we do not understand the words/ sentences those associated sounds will help us to create the context, imagine what the speaker want to say and predict a future response. This is known as **PARALANGUAGE**.

### **The most common ones are:**

#### **Qualifiers**

volume, inflection, pitch, pacing, tone, melodiousness.

#### **Characterizers**

sounds, sighs, mumbling, groans, whines, yawning, laughing , cryings ( show character, emotions, and sensations)

#### **Segregates**

Fillers in speech, Pauses, silence or sounds: Oh! Ah-ah!, like-a, sh, Uhuh!..